

## GENITAL LESIONS MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

DEFINITION	A benign viral disease of the skin primarily transmitted through direct skin contact with an infected individual or contaminated fomites with an incubation period of 1 week to 6 months. The infection has a higher incidence in children, sexually active adults, and those who are immunodeficient. Lesions may resolve spontaneously.
SUBJECTIVE	<ol> <li>May include:         <ol> <li>No symptoms.</li> <li>Small lesions on or near genitals or inner aspects of thigh that slowly increase in size or number, &amp; spreading of lesions from one body part to another.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Complaints of pain, tenderness, or pruritus, may be due from secondary infection.</li> </ol>
OBJECTIVE	<ol> <li>May include:         <ol> <li>Lesion(s) are 1-5 mm, smooth, rounded, firm, shiny, flesh-colored to pearly-white papules with characteristically umbilicated centers. They are most commonly seen in the groin, genital area, thighs, and lower abdomen in adults and are generally asymptomatic.</li> <li>Open lesions reveal white, curd like core inclusion bodies.</li> <li>Secondary infection, usually with staphylococcus may occur.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
LABORATORY	No specific testing needed.
ASSESSMENT	Molluscum contagiosum.
PLAN	<ol> <li>As lesions may resolve spontaneously without scarring, no treatment may be needed if client is comfortable with this option.</li> <li>Treatment options:         <ul> <li>Open lesion with sterile needle, express core of lesion with sterile tweezers. May then apply liquid nitrogen.</li> <li>Apply liquid nitrogen to lesion base for 3-6 seconds, allow to thaw. Repeat freeze x1 or x2 as needed. May reapply every 7-14 days.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provide prescription for tretinoin topical 0.1% cream or 0.025% gel (Retinin A)         <ul> <li>Apply to lesions once daily or 3 times/week at bedtime.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Continue until lesions are gone.</li> <li>Apply Trichloracetic acid (TCA 80-90% in H20 solution) to lesions.</li> <li>Protect surrounding tissue with baking soda paste as needed.</li> <li>Retreat every 7-10 days.</li> </ol>

	<ul> <li>e. Provide prescription for imiquimod 5% cream (Aldara) (Do not use if pregnant or breast feeding)</li> <li>1) Apply a thin layer of cream to molluscum, rub until cream vanishes.</li> <li>2) Wash hands well after treatment application.</li> <li>3) Leave cream on for 6-10 hours, then wash of with mild soap and water.</li> <li>4) Apply every other day, (3x/week), at hs.</li> <li>5) Continue treatment until lesions are gone or up to 16 weeks.</li> <li>6) Do not use in vagina or internal anus.</li> <li>f. Provide prescription for podofilox cream 0.5% (Condylox) topically daily. (Do not use in pregnant women). Instruct to:</li> <li>1) Apply thin layer of cream to lesions with fingertips.</li> <li>2) Wash hands well before &amp; after treatment regimen.</li> <li>3) Continue treatment up to 4 weeks.</li> </ul>
CLIENT EDUCATION	<ol> <li>Review safer sex education, as appropriate.</li> <li>Instruct client on monthly genital self examination.</li> <li>Discuss wellness concepts to maintain a healthy immune system</li> <li>Advise client molluscum is easily transmitted from person to person via skin contact, sharing razors, towels, hot tubs, &amp; bathtubs.</li> <li>Advise client to keep area clean and avoid touching, rubbing or shaving this area to prevent secondary infection.</li> <li>Recommend RTC in 1-2 weeks for re-evaluation and retreatment if indicated.</li> </ol>
CONSULT / REFER TO PHYSICIAN	<ol> <li>Refer any client with severe secondary infection post treatment.</li> <li>Persistent lesions non-responsive to treatment.</li> </ol>

## Revised 2/16

## **References**:

- 1. Hatcher RA, Trussell J, Nelson A, Cates W, Kowal D., Policar, M. (2011) Contraceptive Technology (20th -revised edition), Ardent Media Inc. New York, p612-613.
- 2. <a href="http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/molluscum-contagiosum/DS00672">http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/molluscum-contagiosum/DS00672</a>
- 3. <a href="http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/910570-overview">http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/910570-overview</a>